

CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 21st April, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* (Bareilly), of the 13th April, observes that the Kashmír letters have
Kashmír affairs.

Circulation,
200 copies.

been found to be forgeries like the Parnell letters. Some persons ascribe the letters to Diwán Lachman Das, while others to Rájá Amar Singh. Probably the letters are the work of the Diwán, who has left no stone unturned to secure his reinstatement in the office of prime minister. He even engaged the services of Mr. Spitta for the purpose. It is impossible that Rájá Amar Singh, the Mahárája's younger brother, should have forged such letters, particularly as the management of the affairs of the State is already in his own hands. It is rumoured that a Council of Regency will be established in Kashmír for five years. The Council will be composed of the Resident as President, the two brothers of the Mahárája, two Europeans, and some native officials. There is nothing objectionable in the proposed establishment of a Council, inasmuch as the administration of a State is sure to be more satisfactory when conducted by a body of men than when conducted by a single man. But the

Members of the Council should have the courage to express their opinions freely. The establishment of the Council, however, is very inopportune. The public will be induced to ascribe the measure to the Kashmir letters, although the Government of India attaches no importance to them, as is evident from Sir John Gorst's declaration in Parliament. It would seem that the undue haste with which the Government has acted in this matter is due in some degree to the complaints of European officials regarding the rules framed by the Kashmir Darbár for the regulation of their visits to the Happy Valley, and the malicious attacks of the Anglo-Indian newspapers on the State. Kashmir being an important frontier State, the Government should not be in a hurry to interfere in its affairs. In 1877 the Government gave 5,000 rifles to it. Has it been found to carry on hostile intrigues with the Russians or the Afghans since? If not, then why is it being ill-treated in this way? If the Resident improves the administration and promotes the welfare of the people, well and good. But if he secretly endeavours to cripple the strength of the State, the interference of the Government will be attributed by the public to selfish motives. (The *Charpúz*, Moradabad, of the 14th April, condemns the Kashmir letters as forgeries.)

A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 19th April, complains that great tyranny and oppression prevail in Kashmir.

The same.

Mahárāja Pratáp Singh and his brother, Rāja Amar Singh, have shown themselves to be quite unfit to manage the affairs of the State. The late Mahárāja, Ranbír Singh's rule, too, was oppressive, but the state of things in his time was better than at present. Though Mahárāja Pratáp Singh's voluntary surrender of power to a Council of Regency has prevented Government from further interference at present, the annexation of Kashmir is only a question of time. Government would not be justified in giving any portion of British territories to the Mahárāja in return, as suggested by a writer in the *Ázád*. Such a measure would be an injustice to British subjects.

The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 10th and 17th April, which has just completed the 9th year of its existence, in commenting upon the events of last year, refers to the reports of the Finance Committee and the Civil Service Commission, and observes that the Finance Committee did not interfere with the high salaries of European officials, the Home charges, the Simla exodus, &c., to which the unsatisfactory condition of the imperial treasury is chiefly due. The shears have been applied to the Educational and the Public Works Departments, which has deprived many natives of employment and reduced them to a state of starvation. As regards the Civil Service Commission, natives have long agitated for the raising of the limit of age for the candidates for the Civil Service examination, but in vain. Far from hoping to receive new concessions in the matter of their employment in the public service, they are afraid that even their old rights may be interfered with. The decision of the Crawford Commission has not yet transpired, but the result of its inquiries too is not likely to be satisfactory. The confidence which the natives had in the wisdom and justice of the British Government is being shaken by its own proceedings. The recommendations of the Finance Committee have had a most disastrous effect on the Department of Public Instruction. The Government has decided to withdraw its aid from higher education. Several high schools in the Bombay Presidency were threatened with abolition, but the strong protests made by the public have saved them for the present. The school fees, however, are being raised at some places. The appointment of commissions, such as those above referred to, leads to no good, but only involves a great deal of unnecessary expenditure. Lord Dufferin's administration greatly resembled Lord Lytton's. Burma was unjustly annexed, and the Burmans who fight for their independence are being treated as rebels and robbers. The Indian Treasury has been saddled with the Burma expenditure. While the British enjoy the advantages accruing from the annexation of the province, the natives are allowed no share in the benefits. This country has to bear heavy expenses every year on account of Burma and the north-west frontier. The Amír of Kabul is always

Comments on Lord Dufferin's administration.

making demands for money, like a son-in-law. Lord Dufferin's Government introduced the income-tax, enhanced the salt-tax and imposed a duty on kerosine oil. The Finance Committee and the Civil Service and Crawford Commissions, appointed by his lordship, caused a heavy expenditure. Lady Dufferin established a fund for providing female medical aid for native women, and raised large subscriptions from the native nobility and gentry for the purpose. It remains to be seen how far the scheme proves to be practically beneficial to native women. Lord Dufferin bestowed no new right on natives in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and made a very violent attack on the National Congress on the eve of his departure from this country. Lord Lansdowne is not a great speaker like Lord Dufferin. On his arrival at Bombay he declared that he should be judged by his deeds, not words. It is to be hoped that his lordship will bestow some benefits on this country during his tenure of office.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 19th April, states that the Lahore *Koh-i-Nur* of the 11th idem, referring to Babu Anil Chandra Bannerji's intention to make an ascent in a balloon with Mr. Spencer, praises the Babu for his bravery and courage. The *Koh-i-Nur* might as well praise those women who commit suicide by throwing themselves into a well or a tank. If the Babu had occasion to see the red water, or blood, from the balloon, his bravery would be put to the test. The *Koh-i-Nur* observes, in conclusion, that the brave Bengali youth has other better ways open to him of increasing the reputation of his country than by making an ascent in a balloon. Youths like him, who should be ready to sacrifice everything, even their lives, on behalf of their country, are sadly wanted at present. It would be well if the Babu and other young men would devote their attention to the subject. The *Azād* observes that the Lahore newspaper evidently means that the young men should spread sedition by promoting the Congress movement and declare war against Government. The *Koh-i-Nur* cannot say that its object is to incite the Bengalis to take part in the impending frontier wars. They are a very cowardly people, and Government will never employ

them in the army. They have shown their bravery only in connection with the Congress movement. The *Koh-i-Nur* is guilty of openly preaching sedition.

The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 10th April, publishes an article, apparently in honour of the first day of April, in which it states that great rejoicings are being held at Gwalior, owing to a telegram received from Her Majesty by Maharája Sindhia. The telegram is to the effect that Her Majesty has resolved to place the Prince of Wales on the throne and to spend the rest of her life in devotion; and that she has sent orders to the Viceroy to restore to all the native princes, except Dalip Singh, who has been misbehaving himself, the territories which formerly belonged to them. Maharája Sindhia will receive Agra, Muttra, Jhansi, &c.; the Nizam, Berar, and so forth.

Circulation,
200 copies.

Rumours spread by the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* in honour of the first day of April.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Nizamu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 18th April, observes that, as cholera has broken out at Naini Tal, the Nawab of Rampur is not well-advised in paying a visit to that place at present. The Council of Regency had better introduce municipal administration into the city of Rampur. No doubt the levy of octroi duties would be at first disagreeable to traders, but they would soon get familiar with it and would cease to complain. The introduction of municipal administration would lead to necessary local improvements in the city. The provision of a pure water-supply is highly desirable. The Council should advance money from the State Treasury for the purpose, but should recover it from the municipality by instalments. There is already a Government Post-office in Rampur. Government should be requested to establish a Telegraph-office also. The Council should make the middle class examination certificate a *sine qua non* for admission to the service of the State. The measure would encourage the spread of education in the State and enable its inhabitants to obtain posts in Government offices. In conclusion, the *Nizamu-l-Mulk* urges the construction of a railway between Rampur and Moradabad.

Circulation,
173 copies.

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173 copies.

The *Charpaz* (Moradabad), of the 14th April, protests against the Nawab being encouraged to engage in tiger-shooting, on the ground that he may be attacked and killed by an enemy while out shooting.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
240 copies

The *Hindustan* (Kálakankar), of the 14th April, in continuation of its previous comments on the Financial Statement for 1889-90, refers to the causes of an increase in the military expenditure. It has no objection to urge against the proposal of Government to set apart some money for the purchase of military stores in time of war, but it protests against the import of firearms and military stores from Europe, and urges that they should be manufactured at the Cossipur Factory, as before. It condemns the short-service system, and observes that if the European troops were retained longer in this country, a large saving would be effected. In conclusion, it draws attention to the increase which will be made in the land revenue in some provinces during the year, and complains that the increase will press heavily on cultivators. As it is, the condition of cultivators is very unsatisfactory. The land-tax should be reduced, in order to save them from starvation.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 18th April, contains a picture in which the Finance Minister is represented as holding a whip in his hand, and as making an elephant, which lies on the ground on its back, lift in the air by its trunk a smaller elephant, marked the Loan of the Six and a-half Crores of Rupees. The letter-press below the cartoon is :—The feats of the Finance Minister of India.

Circulation,
690 copies.

A correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 20th April, expresses satisfaction at the appointment by the Local Government of a Committee to consider the reorganization of the administration in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. With reference to the redistribution of districts in Oudh, the writer is of opinion that Unao, Nawabganj, Partabgarh and Kheri

are the only districts which can be abolished without any difficulty. Unao may be divided between Lucknow and Hardoi; Nawábganj between Lucknow and Fyzabad; Partábgarh among Allahabad, Rae Bareli and Fyzabad; and Kheri between Sitapur and Hardoi. The writer approves of the proposal as to the amalgamation of the Judicial Commissioner's Court with the High Court, but urges the transfer of the latter from Allahabad to Lucknow. He recommends the retention of sub-registrars in Oudh, on the ground that they do the registration work with greater care and promptitude than do the tahsildárs in the North-Western Provinces. He does not understand why the pleaders of the North-Western Provinces are not allowed to practice in the courts in Oudh without passing an examination in the local laws of Oudh. The examination is, in his opinion, unnecessary.

The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 16th April, referring to section 219 of the Indian Penal Code, which provides punishment for public servants who, in judicial proceedings, corruptly or maliciously make reports or pass orders contrary to law, regrets to say that Government has allowed that section to be a dead letter, and urges that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners should occasionally send for and examine the records of cases decided by the subordinate officials, and should prosecute those officials who may be found to have committed an offence under the section above referred to. Such a control is particularly necessary, as religious feeling runs high at present, and both the Hindu and Muhammadan officials are likely to be affected by it.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Charpúz* (Moradabad), of the 1st April, received on the 15th idem, complains that the income-tax assessments in the case of persons who gave their votes in favour of Babu Baij Nath at the late Municipal elections in Moradabad, are sure to be increased, and asks the Magistrate to see to this.

Circulation,
173 copies.

The *Karnamah* (Lucknow), of the 15th April, is glad to state that Lieutenant-Colonel Grigg, the Deputy Commissioner of Bara

Circulation,
250 copies.

Banki, goes over towns and villages in disguise, making private inquiries from the people, as the old native kings used to do. He has no difficulty in finding out thieves and persons of bad character and in bringing them to justice. He is in possession of full information regarding the character of each official in the district. If other district officers followed his example, crime would be greatly reduced.

Circulation,
173 copies.

The *Charpúz* (Moradabad), of the 28th March, received on the 15th April, gives an account of the alleged assault committed by Mr. F. N. Wright, the Magistrate of Meerut, on one Soti Gobind Prasad, on the 15th April, 1887; and observes that it remains to be seen whether the Soti will receive justice from the Commissioner, to whom he submitted a petition against the Magistrate at the time. The Soti should have given Mr. Wright tit for tat.

Circulation,
173 copies.

The *Charpúz* (Moradabad), of the 28th March, received on the 15th April, states that a Muhammadan widow, who had killed her illegitimate child at its birth, in order to escape public disgrace, was sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore. The Judge even observed in his judgment that he was bound by law to pass that sentence! Probably in England such offences are punishable by only five years' imprisonment. The sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge on the Muhammadan widow was commuted to transportation for life by Mr. Justice Straight. But Mr. Justice Straight has often dealt with European criminals very leniently. Lately a European military officer, who was convicted of having killed his wife, was sentenced by him to only four years' imprisonment. While passing the sentence he even expressed a hope that the convict's pension would not be discontinued.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 16th April, observes that Government jails are intended to be reformatories. But it is to be regretted that they have become places of torture, owing to mismanagement. The beheading of criminals, the cutting off of their

hands, and other such cruel modes of punishment, which existed under the old native rule, were, in a way, preferable to the slow torture to which the convicts are subjected in Government jails. To native convicts belonging to the higher classes of society a jail is nothing short of hell. The *Akhbār-i-Chunār* refers to the death of the ex-Subordinate Judge of Madras, who was convicted of having received bribes and was sentenced to imprisonment; and observes that the complaints made by the Madras newspapers regarding his ill-treatment in jail should receive attention from Government. Native convicts, belonging to the higher orders of society, should receive better food than ordinary convicts, and should be treated with indulgence, like European convicts. The editor has had frequent occasion to pay a visit to the Central Jail at Naini, and has seen flour being kneaded there. The flour looked more like dust than anything else, and was kneaded in a very objectionable way. Government should make a point of improving the treatment of native convicts in jails.

EDUCATION.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 9th April, in continuation of its previous articles on the subject, gives an account of the alleged high-handed and objectionable proceedings of the second master of the Moradabad High School in two other cases, and states that the editor has brought his alleged misbehaviour to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction by a private letter.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Charpūz* (Moradabad), of the 28th March, received on the 15th April, referring to the complaints published in the *Najmu-l-Hind*, regarding the management of the Moradabad High School, hopes that the Local Government will draw the attention of the Director of Public Instruction to the irregularities, if he himself takes no notice of them. There are teachers in the Moradabad High School who have not been transferred to any other place for the last thirty years. Schoolmasters should be transferred from one place to another after a fixed number of

Circulation,
173 copies.

It would seem that the teachers in the Moradabad High School are unwilling to leave that school, as they receive additional allowances from the local educational endowment. The income from the endowment should be devoted to the appointment of additional competent teachers, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the school.

Circulation,
240 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th April, urges upon Hindus the importance of female education; points out that formerly Hindu women used to receive education; and endeavours to show that the spread of female education among Hindus would lead to an improvement in the health and education of Hindu boys.

RAILWAY AND POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
240 copies.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 18th April, complains that Muttra is chiefly visited by pilgrims from Bengal, but that the pilgrims are exposed to much inconvenience from the non-adaptation of the time-table of the Muttra-Háthras Branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway to that of the East Indian Railway, Háthras being the junction of the two lines. The pilgrims travelling in the up-mail train on the East Indian line arrive at Háthras at 8-31 A.M., but they have to stay at Háthras for several hours, to their great inconvenience, before they resume their journey by a train which reaches Muttra at 5-24 P. M. On their arrival there at such a late hour in the afternoon, they find it difficult to secure lodgings for themselves. Another result of the arrival of the train in the evening is that the letters are delivered next day. The pilgrims on their way home leave Muttra by the mixed local train at 10-21 A. M. and arrive at Háthras at 1-5 P. M. But they are not able to resume their journey from Háthras before 6-3 P. M. As the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company derives a large revenue from the Muttra pilgrims, it should consult their convenience and alter the time-table, with a view to prevent their detention at Háthras.

Circulation,
156 copies.

A correspondent of the *Agra Punch*, of the 10th April, advertizing to the employment of European ladies in Post-offices, observes that persons who have little work to do at home will be induced to pay frequent

The employment of European ladies in Post-offices, and the supply of water to passengers on the Rajputana line.

visits to Post-offices, in order to look at the ladies; and that cases of adultery will sometimes occur. The writer then complains that the arrangements made for the supply of water to passengers on the Rajputana Railway are very unsatisfactory. One Muhammadan and one Hindu water-carrier are attached to each station, but they do not perform their duties properly. The former attends to the driver, while the latter refuses to supply water to passengers until they pay him one pice each. Two more water-carriers should be appointed at each station during the hot weather. Ten native passengers are placed in each compartment, to their great inconvenience, while Europeans are able to travel second or first class from Agra to Bombay without paying the fare. As soon as the train arrives at the stations where the tickets are examined, the European passengers leave their carriages and enter the refreshment rooms. Native railway officials are in the habit of abusing native passengers. It would be well if they were dismissed and European ladies appointed in their place. In that case, railway stations would grow in popularity and the railway revenues would be increased. Moreover, natives and European ladies employed at the stations would sometimes have sexual intercourse with each other, and their offspring would be useful to Government as Volunteers.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 18th April, publishes the proceedings of the anniversary meeting of the Prayag Hindu Samaj held in the Kaysath Pathshala, Allahabad, on the 13th idem. Owing to the permanent president, Pandit Lakshimi Narayan Vyasa's illness, Rája Ram Pal Singh was voted to the chair. The association expressed regret at Mr. John Bright's death, and praised him for the efforts made by him on behalf of this country during his lifetime. Th^e

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meeting of the Prayag Hindu Samaj held in the Kaysath Pathshala, Allahabad, on the 13th idem. Owing to the permanent president, Pandit Lakshimi Narayan Vyasa's illness, Rája Ram Pal Singh was voted to the chair. The association expressed regret at Mr. John Bright's death, and praised him for the efforts made by him on behalf of this country during his lifetime. Th^e

Secretary read the report of the Samaj for the last year, and the Hon'ble Pandit Ajodhya Nath, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, B. A., and Rája Rampal Singh made speeches urging union and co-operation among the different classes of Hindus. The Rája also pointed out the need for the encouragement of the Hindi language.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th April, on the authority of another newspaper, states that a new tax has been levied from the Hardwár pilgrims this year. Each man is charged one anna, each horse two annas, each carriage four annas, and each elephant five rupees. If the tax has been introduced with a view to checking the large concourse of pilgrims, that object will not be secured. The money realized from the pilgrims had better be devoted to an improvement of the roads and the sanitary arrangements at the fair, the deputation of an additional police force, and other such purposes.

Circulation,
491 copies.

The *Rajputana Gazette* (Ajmir), of the 15th April, in answer to the unfavorable comments of the *Herald* or *Jubilee Paper* of Ajmir, on the printed Urdu notice distributed by an Ajmir Muhammadan Association, called the Hámí-i-Islam, among Musalmáns, observes that the word *Jehád* in the notice does not mean a religious war, and argues that a religious war is not lawful against the British Government, which has granted full religious liberty to Musalmáns.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th April, publishes an article communicated by Aláram Sanyási, who refers to the funds which are being raised at Allahabad on behalf of the kine-shed which will be established there. The collections at the late Mágh fair amounted to about Rs. 500. It appears from the article that at local fairs held at Allahabad, boxes are placed into which the people are allowed to drop any money they please. Many shopkeepers contribute one pice every day, and others once a week, to the fund. Munshi Mahesh Prasad, Vakíl, has offered to give the cow-protection society 500 bighas of land.

The writer is glad to say that even a Musalmán, named Madat Ali, of Daryabad, has promised the society 11 biswas of land, and that Musalmáns also drop pice into the collection-boxes. He tells the Hindus that it is worse then useless to send memorials to Government praying for the discontinuance of kine-killing, or to institute criminal prosecutions against Musalmáns for kine-killing. They should bring friendly influence to bear upon the Musalmáns to give up the use of beef.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF REPORT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Punch</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Amir Khan	1889. Apl. 12th	1889. Apl. 18th	156 copies.
2	<i>Ain-i-Akbar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	" 17th	" 20th	120 "
3	<i>Akbar-i-Akbar</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	Badru-l-Haq	" 15th	" 17th	63 "
4	<i>Akbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Mujarrab Husain Khan.	" 16th	" 19th	160 "
5	<i>Akbar-i-Osman</i>	Chunar	"	"	Bajab Ali Khan	" 13th & 16th,	" 15th & 19th,	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
6	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Bai	" 15th	" 18th	85 copies.
7	<i>Almora Akbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sadé Nand	15th	17th	250 "
8	<i>Aśā</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Ahmad Ali	19th	20th	100 "
9	<i>Bharat Bandha</i>	Aligarh	Hindi	"	Mihir Chand	5th	15th	1,500 "
10	<i>Bharat Jiwan</i>	Benares	"	"	Ram Krishn Varmā,	15th	17th	225 "
11	<i>Balbel-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Kishun Sarup	16th	19th	173 "
12	<i>Charpās</i>	"	"	"	Kunj Bibari Lal	Mar. 28th & Apl. 7th & 14th.	15th & 18th,	200 "
13	<i>Colein Gazette</i>	Unao	"	Monthly	Ilahi Bakhsh	For March	15th	447 "
14	<i>Dabāba-i-Qisari</i>	Bareilly	"	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	Apl. 13th	17th	240 "
15	<i>Dabāba-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	" 15th	" 20th	100 "
16	<i>Gokar-i-Nigār</i>	Agra	"	Bi-monthly	Sadidu-l-din	Feb. 15th	15th to 21st,	240 "
17	<i>Hindustān</i>	Kālakānkar	Hindi	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	Apl. 14th to 20th,	15th	100 "
18	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad	" 13th	16th	100 "

19	Jubilee Paper	...	Lucknow	...	Urdu	...	Bi-monthly	... Saiyid Hasan Jafar,	...	16th	...	21st	...	395	"
20	Kanauj Punch	...	Kanauj	...	"	...	"	... Bhaggu Khan	...	15th	...	16th	...	240	"
21	Kanadma	...	Lucknow	...	"	...	Weekly	... Muhammad Yaqub...	...	"	...	17th	...	250	"
22	Khyasat Akhbar	...	"	...	"	...	"	... Rudra Prasad	...	16th	...	17th	...	700	"
23	Mashir-i-Qaisar	...	"	...	"	...	"	... Ghulam Muhammad,	...	17th	...	19th	...	150	"
24	Malla-i-Nar	...	Cawnpore	...	"	...	"	... Durga Prasad	...	13th	...	16th	...	48	"
25	Mauj-i-Norbudda	...	Hoshangabad,	...	"	...	"	... Abdu-l-Karim	...	16th	...	20th	...	250	"
26	Mihar-i-Nimroz	...	Bijnor	...	"	...	"	... Karimu-l-lah	...	14th	...	17th	...	300	"
27	Naigar-i-Azam	...	Moradabad	...	"	...	"	... Amjad Ali	...	15th	...	18th	...	175	"
28	Najma-l-Akhbar	...	Etawah	...	"	...	Bi-weekly	... Ruhu-l-lah Khan	...	12th	...	20th	...	185	"
29	Najma-l-Hind	...	Moradabad	...	"	...	Weekly	... Avtar Krishn	...	9th	...	15th	...	250	"
30	Najma-l-Hind	...	Jaunpur	...	"	...	"	... Muhammad Muhsin,	...	15th	...	16th	...	75	"
31	Nasim-i-Agra	...	Agra	...	"	...	"	... Jamna Das Biswas...	...	"	...	"	...	620	"
32	Niswan-i-Mulk	...	Moradabad	...	"	...	"	... Fahimu-l-din	...	17th	...	20th	...	100	"
33	Naru-l-Anwar	...	Cawnpore	...	"	...	"	... Abdu-l-Hamid	...	13th	...	17th	...	279	"
34	Nyaya Saikha	...	Harda	...	M a r a t h i -	...	"	... Basudeva Bhaskar ..	...	17th	...	20th	...	418	"
35	Oada Akhbar	...	Lucknow	...	English.	...	Daily	... Sheo Prasad	...	15th to 20th,	...	16th, 18th &	...	690 copies (in-	cluding 94
36	Oada Punch	...	"	...	"	...	Weekly	... Sajjad Husain	...	18th	...	21st	...	425 copies	copies taken
37	Prayag Samachar	...	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	"	... Dewaki Nandan	...	15th	...	16th	...	400	by Govern-
38	Rafiu-l-Akhbar	...	Benares	...	Urdu	...	"	... Ghulam Husain	...	8th	...	17th	...	250	ment).
39	Rahnuma-i-Chungi	...	Agra	...	"	...	Monthly	... Khair-ul-lah Khan...	...	For February	...	"	...	50	425 copies
40	Rajputana Gazette	...	Ajmir	...	Urdu-Hindi	...	Weekly	... Murad Ali	...	Apl. 15th	...	18th	...	491	400
41	Rajn Prakash	...	Batlam	...	Urdu	...	"	...	...	11th	...	20th	...	100	250
42	Rozana	...	Lucknow	...	"	...	Daily	... Tegh Bahadur	...	18th to 18th	...	17th & 19th	...	250	110
43	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar	...	Udaipur	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	... Bansi Dhar	...	15th	...	19th	...	110	"
44	Sitara-i-Hind	...	Moradabad	...	Urdu	...	"	... Banwari Lal	...	20th	...	20th	...	250	"
45	Subodh Sindhu	...	Khandwa	...	Marathi-Hindi	...	"	... Lakshman Anant	...	10th & 17th,	...	15th & 20th	...	250	"
46	Surma-i-Bozgar	...	Agra	...	Urdu	...	"	... Prayagi	...	16th	...	16th	...	300	"
		...		...		...		... Tirat. Husain	...	"	...	"	...		"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
42	<i>Telak</i>	... Moradabad ...	Urdu	Weekly	Munfar Ali Khan...	1889. Apl. 12th	1889. Apl. 16th	60 copies.
43	<i>Telak-i-Hind</i>	... Bijnor ...	"	"	Jairaj Singh	" 15th	" 20th	200 "
49	<i>Updhat</i>	... Agra ...	"	"	Narayan Prasad	" 14th	" 17th	250 "
50	<i>Prati Diars</i>	... Dhár ...	Maráthi	"	Wasudeva Trimbak Kapat.	" 11th	" 15th	115 "

LUCKNOW,
The 31st April, 1889. }

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Harnoolian Press of Upper India.

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